

## THE CHINESE LEGATION.

THE MINISTER'S WIFE HAS BEEN UNEXAMINED FREEDOM.

Is studying the English language—she receives women and men who accompany their wives.

The wife of the new Chinese minister at Washington has been knocking tradition right and left. Very few of the treasures of the Chinese women, which have entertained newspaper readers for so many years, are left to us. Mrs. Yang Ju is studying the English language. She goes with her husband to official entertainments, where men and women mingle; she receives men who call with their wives at the Chinese legation; she accompanies her husband to the theatre and goes driving with him; and, finally, when it is necessary to do any walking, she has not the slightest difficulty in doing it. For Mrs. Yang Ju's feet are small, and it is because nature intended that they should be small.

Mrs. Yang Ju has furnished a new diversion to Washington society this winter. She was the third woman who has presided over the Chinese legation, after her predecessors were Mrs. Li and Mrs. Wang. They were so little known that their appearance on the street was the signal for a display of interest which must have been a little embarrassing to them. They received the Chinese legation table with the same grace and dignity as the Chinese women. When Mrs. Yang Ju came to this country last summer it was whispered about that he had more advanced ideas on the social question than had his predecessors. It is altogether likely that the Chinese legation table, realizing the justice of the criticism passed on the Chinese people in this country—that they never became assimilated to the people of the United States, and that they associated with them as little as possible—suggested to Mrs. Yang Ju the idea of making the legation more popular, and of proving to the people of Washington how thoroughly agreeable the Chinese could be. There was an example for Mrs. Yang Ju to follow in the Chinese minister's wife in London, who for five years past has made social calls and received them. So it was not entirely an innovation, though it was wholly new to Washington, when the Chinese minister took his wife to enter the legation during the past winter and gave her permission to receive visitors like the women who preside over other foreign legations in this city. Very few people in Washington knew of this London precedent, and many were astonished at Mrs. Yang Ju's tenacity. Some of them almost expected the big dragon which flies at the masthead above the legation building to come down and swallow Mr. Yang Ju. As nothing unpleasant has happened to him, however, it is safe to say that his conduct meets with the entire approval of his home government. Perhaps the new treaty recently negotiated between the minister and Secretary Gresham is the first fruit of Mr. Yang Ju's policy.

## HER LIFE IN WASHINGTON.

Mrs. Yang Ju's life in Washington is not so very different, in many respects, from her life in China. Although she was not permitted to receive any but intimate friends or relatives there, there was no prohibition on her receiving men if they came within that classification. There was no rule of Chinese life which forbade her to receive men. She adopted American social customs. She simply departed a little from the ways of her own people. The people at the Chinese legation say that it is no crime or sin for a Chinese woman to do what Mrs. Yang Ju has done—that she needs no special dispensation, and that the seclusion of Chinese women is their own act and is due entirely to their modest and retiring disposition. Mrs. Yang Ju still follows the dictates of her oriental nature in this, that she never receives men who are not accompanied by their wives. No other Chinese woman of distinction in America has ever received any but women. But when she receives company, she invites the Chinese legation to have the privilege of seeing Mrs. Yang Ju in company with the minister, and of holding conversation with her through the interpreter. Neither the minister nor his wife is English, but before the legation gives its first ball it is promised for the season of 1894-95. Mrs. Yang Ju will probably be able to hold some slight conversation in our native tongue. She is studying English now. She has no regular instructor, but a neighbor, Miss Mantz, whose father is the proprietor of the legation building, comes every afternoon to give the minister's wife a lesson in English. Miss Mantz speaks both Chinese and English. She knows no language but her own; so the primary lessons were given with the aid of an interpreter. But when Mrs. Yang Ju and her instructor had come to an understanding, the interpreter was dispensed with, and the instruction in English went on by object-lesson. She finds no difficulty in pronouncing English words, and she has learned the names for a great many American things. She knows a few phrases, common to the polite society of the "Have you the green umbrella of my Uncle Thomas?" of French school literature; but the "Good morning" of practical social intercourse.

It was reported when Mr. Yang Ju started for America that he would bring two grown daughters with him, and great was the disappointment of curious Washington to find that the oldest of his children was only five. The little ones are too young to begin the study of English, but if they remain in this country long enough, our language will, no doubt, be made a part of their education. It has been customary for the younger members of the legation to study the English language. The older ones have never attempted it, because they have felt that they were too old to learn. There are six attaches of the legation now who are English scholars, and some of the younger members are busily pursuing the study of our tongue. Mrs. Yang Ju is only thirty years old, and her youth, in part, accounts for her enthusiastic interest in everything American. She is not too old to learn, and she is picking up a great many American ideas. She has been introduced to many of the social customs of Hong Kong, is extremely doubtful. The legation people say, with a shake of the head, that the Chinese are slow to adopt new customs. It is probably true. Mrs. Yang Ju's day when card calling and afternoon teas are recognized social features in the Chinese capital.

## NO DWARFED FEET.

It is the common understanding among Americans that the women of China have dwarfed feet. From the time that China was opened to explorers, books of travel, and especially school text books, have been filled with descriptions of the dreadful agony to which Chinese women were subjected to make their feet small. According to these stories, and according to the popular belief in America, the feet of Chinese girls-babies are put in compresses until their feet have been flattened. Travelers in China have described the attempt of Chinese women to walk as something very painful. No one would be shocked at Mrs. Yang Ju's pedestrian style. It is true, the interpreter of the legation tells me, that in the southern provinces of China women's feet are dwarfed. But it is only in the southern provinces that small feet are considered a mark of aristocracy. Mrs. Yang Ju's feet were never put through the dwarfing process. Neither are the feet of her children undergoing that painful operation. The little tots run about the legation halls freely; and on the day, last week, when I was there one of them took a long leap at me through the doorway of the drawing room, and landed on my feet. It was not supposed to be looking in that direction. This little

## ABILITY AND LABOR.

BISHOP PETERKIN REVIEWS MALLOCK'S ARTICLE ON SOCIALISM.

The Parkersburg Sentinel Publishes the Following from the Pen of the Rt. Rev. Geo. W. Peterkin, Bishop of W. Va.

The subject of socialism is very generally discussed, and yet very little understood, and while I have no new ideas of my own to unfold, I think I can render some service by calling attention to the subject. For this part of Washington is a nighty Review by W. H. Mallock. He says that while no doubt, by the mere derivation of the word, everybody who is touched by a knowledge of social suffering, and desires to relieve it, by organized action, will be inclined to justify in claiming the name of socialist. Yet, according to its most distinctive use the word socialism does not imply merely a desire to relieve social suffering, but a belief that social suffering is due to certain special causes, and a consequent desire to relieve it by special and peculiar methods. It is known further that these methods, whatever may be their details, would involve the destruction of the individualism which has hitherto been considered the foundation of all society and civilization, and especially the institution, as it now exists, of private property.

Socialism, as its leaders to be the scheme of an industrial system for the supply of the material requisites for human social existence. The main charge against the system now in vogue is that it is based on the principle of competition, which they call the possessing classes. This spoliation of the private land-owners and capitalists must however take place by degrees only. There need be no violence or even abruptness about it. On the other hand, which it has already embarked as the general employer of labor. From supplying towns with water and gas, and rapid transit as it now does, to the supply of the necessities of life, the universal manufacturer and merchant and landlord. In this process the State would not forcibly extinguish any private enterprise. It would only be gradually and systematically taking over the business of the individual, and by cutting down the wages of ability, or exceptional productive talent and also the profits of business would create a fund which could be used in raising the standard of living of the whole community.

When this scheme is fully realized, then, according to the socialists, men will be redeemed from the bondage to which private capitalism has subjected them, and there will be no unemployed class. Now the fundamental error in this whole scheme is the doctrine that labor is the chief, if not the sole human agent in production. It is, however, evident that not only muscular labor, but invention, scientific discovery, and industrial production at the present day, and more than this that the modern industrial revolution has produced, is due to the efforts of the individual, and not of the former. In the arguments made on this subject there is great confusion in the use of terms. When writers speak of the laboring classes, they generally mean the mass of wage-earning men. But this is not the case with the socialists. The labor of the inventor and of the superintendent is just as much a form of human exertion as that of the man who handles the pickaxe. We do not, therefore, avoid the confusion of thought on this subject if to the exceptional faculties of the inventor and discoverer and manager we give the distinct name of ability. If we make by taking his wife as one of the laborers, our language correspond with the facts of the case, it will be found absurd. Mr. Yang Ju certainly cannot be said to be the wealth of the community. Ability has some part in piling up and producing, and perhaps a larger part than many imagine, or are disposed to admit. The fact of the modern world is the constant increase in the amount of wealth that results from the exertions of the same number of men. In proportion to the population the amount of wealth is increasing, and it is about the same in the case of our great-grandfathers. But this increase is not due to any new development of muscular force or skill. No, the cause of the increase has been the gradual concentration of the moral and intellectual faculties of exceptional men on the problem of directing labor.

In a word, it is the increasing operations of ability that has been the sole new factor in production, and, therefore, it is to ability that the modern world owes its wealth. It is this fundamental fact that socialism ignores; and yet it is vastly important to see clearly in what precise way ability as a productive agent differs from labor. Labor is a kind of industrial exertion, but it ends with the particular task engaged. But ability is a form of industrial exertion which influences the labor of an indefinite number of men, or an indefinite number of tasks. So far as labor is concerned, precisely the same kind and quality of force is exerted in digging a canal, and in digging a railway cutting. But what has transformed canal transit into railway transit has been the ability of a minority of men, and not the vast army of laborers, and transforming the result, while labor has remained unchanged. And what is true of the creation of railways, is true of modern progress and modern production generally. The enormous growth and wealth in the modern world is an increment which has been added by ability to the old product of labor.

The socialist contends that the laborer ought to get as his wage what he produces, and if it is reward of labor to be considered in this way, why not the reward of ability likewise? And the question is forced upon us what proportion of the national increase does ability produce? And the truth is that a small minority of men possessing the faculty of ability, produce all that part of the national increase which without the assistance of its rare gifts, the majority could not produce.

The truth is that the labor of the many apart from the ability of the minority creates but a small part of our national income; this national income rises with the increased application and efficacy of ability, and it is the ability which is the cause of the increase. It is not a reduction of its natural incentive, the national income is capable of indefinite shrinkage. If the State is to become the sole employer then she must enlist in her service the ability now in the hands of private enterprise, and on the efficiency of this ability under new conditions will depend whether there will be as much to distribute among the laborers, when labor takes nearly the whole of the surplus wealth. It is sought to distribute the product not of labor but of ability, which directs and uses labor, have we not reason to fear that this is not an attempt to expropriate the laborer's share of the product? Just here is a radical defect in the whole scheme. It would take from the men of ability the larger part of what they produce, and yet expect that they will continue to produce the same. Every stimulus to exertion will be annihilated; there will be no penalty for failure and no reward for success. Is it reasonable to suppose that ability will continue to exert itself as heretofore when almost every motive to exertion is taken away from it? With human nature as it is it is hard to see how the profitable management of capital can be secured from any direct tax on the interest in it; we cannot think that ability would continue to exert itself under such conditions. It is therefore unscientific to ignore it in these discussions.

This is but a very imperfect outline of the article in question. It is worthy the most careful study.

GEO. W. PETERKIN.

Persons who are subject to attacks of bilious colic can almost invariably tell, by their feelings, when to expect an attack. If Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is taken as soon as these feelings are experienced, the attack will be prevented. Sober persons who are subject to bilious colic, and who are unable to keep the remedy at hand, ready for immediate use when needed. Two or three drops of it at the right time will save them much suffering. For sale by Owens & Minor Drug Company, P. M. G. Foremaster, druggists.

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## HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.

ANNUAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1893. OF THE CONDITION AND AFFAIRS OF THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, MADE TO THE AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA, IN PURSUANCE OF THE LAWS OF VIRGINIA.

President—DANIEL A. HEALD. Vice-presidents—WILLIAM L. BOWLES AND THOMAS R. GREENE. Secretary—J. M. PATTEN. Treasurer—J. M. PATTEN. Organized—APRIL 1843. Commenced business—APRIL 15, 1853.

Capital.

Whole amount of joint stock or guaranteed capital authorized.....\$3,000,000 00

Amount of capital actually paid up in cash.....8,000,000 00

Assets.

Value of real estate owned by the company.....\$1,066,468 90

Loans on bond and mortgage duly recorded and being the first lien on the fee simple upon which not more than one year interest is due.....504,238 83

Loans on bonds and mortgage first liens upon which more than one year interest is due of which cash is in excess of foreclosed.....61,334 17

Interest due on all said bond and mortgage loans.....16,870 63

Value of lands mortgaged, exclusive of buildings and perishable improvements.....\$ 980,985 00

Value of the buildings mortgaged (insured for \$394,500 as collateral).....59,175 00

Total value of said mortgaged premises (carried inside).....\$1,570,160 00

Account of stocks and bonds owned absolutely by the company:

United States 6 per cent. currency bonds.....\$ 275,000 00

District of Columbia 5 per cent. bonds.....1,000,000 00

Mississippi 4 per cent. registered bonds.....25,000 00

New York City 5 per cent. bonds.....50,000 00

City of Chicago 5 per cent. bonds.....50,000 00

Tokyo City, Japan, 4 per cent. bonds.....135,831 38

City of Council Bluffs, Iowa, improvement 6 per cent. bonds.....20,000 00

Nebraska City, Neb., improvement 7 per cent. bonds.....20,000 00

Kansas City, Kan., improvement 7 per cent. bonds.....8,240 00

City of Greenville, S. C., improvement 7 per cent. bonds.....5,000 00

West Chicago Park comm. spl. assets 6 per cent. war bonds.....\$1,618 50

New York Erie and Western Railroad Company 4 per cent. bonds.....200,000 00

New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company 4 per cent. bonds.....112,000 00

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company 4 per cent. bonds.....100,000 00

New York and Harlem Railroad Company 4 per cent. bonds.....112,000 00

Valley Railroad Company of Ohio consolidated mortgage 4 per cent. bonds.....100,000 00

Ohio and West Virginia Railroad Company first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds.....100,000 00

Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Railroad Company first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds.....100,000 00

Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad first consolidated mortgage 4 per cent. bonds.....100,000 00

Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad Company first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds.....100,000 00

New York, Albany and Buffalo Railroad Company first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds.....100,000 00

Westchester and Dutchess County Railroad Company first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds.....100,000 00

Allegheny and Chesapeake Canal Company first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds.....100,000 00

Tennessie and Grand Trunk Railroad Company first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds.....100,000 00

Jacksonville, Madison and Tallahassee Railroad Company first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds.....100,000 00

Toledo, Ann Arbor and Cadillac Railroad Company first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds.....100,000 00

Durham, W. Va. and Potomac Railroad Company first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds.....100,000 00

Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad Company consolidated mortgage 4 per cent. bonds.....100,000 00

Alabama Central Railroad first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds.....100,000 00

Longview, Texas and Texas Railroad Company first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds.....100,000 00

Savannah and Western Railroad Company first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds.....100,000 00

Virginia Railroad Company general mortgage 4 per cent. bonds.....100,000 00

Standard Life Insurance Company of New York 4 per cent. bonds.....100,000 00

Levee Water Works Company of New York 4 per cent. bonds.....100,000 00

Isolated mortgage 4 per cent. bonds.....100,000 00

Denver Water Company first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds.....100,000 00

Streeter, Ill., Aqueduct Company first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds.....100,000 00

2,000 shares Pennsylvania Railroad Company stock, \$50 each.....100,000 00

1,000 shares Fort Wayne and Jackson Railroad Company stock, \$50 each.....50,000 00

1,000 shares Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railroad Company preferred stock, \$40 each.....40,000 00

1,000 shares New York and Hudson River Railroad Company stock, \$100 each.....100,000 00

1,000 shares Kansas and Saratoga Railroad stock, \$50 each.....50,000 00

1,000 shares Erie Railroad and Canal Company stock, \$25 each.....25,000 00

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